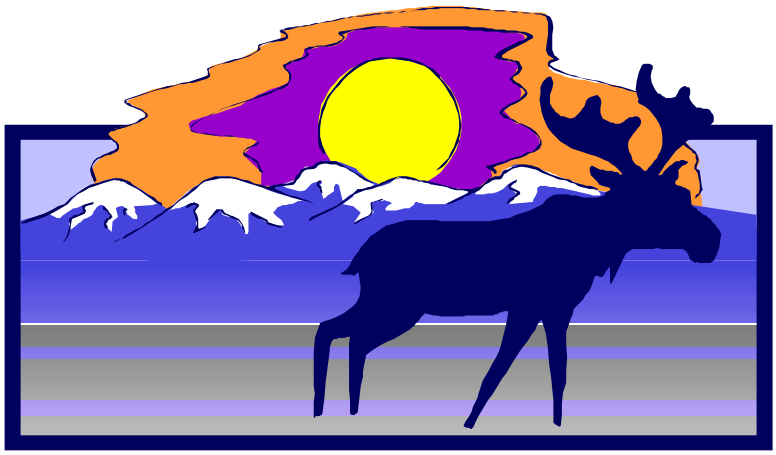
Gates of the Arctic

Kobuk River



Sport Hunter Study

A cooperative study with Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, US Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service

Final Study Results

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Introduction

The following is a summary of the results of the Kobuk River Sport Hunter Study. The purpose of this study was to develop knowledge about the sport hunter population on the Kobuk River in the Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve (GAAR) in order to enhance the ability of management to respond to sport hunter, local subsistence user, and resource needs as well as other strategic goals of the Preserve. Developing in-depth knowledge of hunter experiences, behaviors, and motivations complements longitudinal data collected as part of a continuing patrol, education and monitoring effort. A better understanding of sport hunters will allow GAAR managers to protect and enhance all visitor experiences while anticipating and reducing user conflicts and protecting Preserve resources from degradation.

The geographic area for this study included the Kobuk River and immediate shoreline within the Gates of the Arctic National Preserve in North Central Alaska. The population of interest was all people hunting big game with a sport hunter license within the Preserve during the 2001 nonresident moose sport-hunting season. The study did not encompass non sport-hunting users using the Preserve simultaneously with the study population. Other users outside the study scope could include local residents accessing the Preserve for subsistence hunting or fishing, and nonhunting receationists in the area for fishing or nonconsumptive enjoyment only.

The Aldo Leopold Wilderness Research Institute (ALWRI), an inter-agency (USDI and USDA) research unit of the Rocky Mountain Research Station, conducted this study. The primary client for the study is the National Park Service (NPS), Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve. Individuals from both NPS and ALWRI have contributed to the creation, design and implementation of this study

Refer to the survey instrument in Appendix A and the SPSS output in Appendix B for clarification and complete analyses results. The complete study plan with background information is available in Appendix C. Appendix D shows a map of GAAR with the Kobuk River and Preserve in the lower left.

Methods

A total of 52 surveys were administered to sport hunters in 20 separate groups on the Kobuk River in Gates of the Arctic National Preserve between August 30th and September 16th, 2001. The study design called for contacting all population members, and the field effort achieved a near census of all eligible sport hunters using the Kobuk Preserve during the study period.

Questionnaires were distributed during an initial contact in the field, and that contact was followed by two additional mailings of questionnaires to nonrespondents at one-month intervals. A final follow-up telephone call to remaining nonrespondents achieved a study response rate of 95% with 49 completed surveys returned. Thirty-seven percent of those

contacted were Alaska residents, while the remaining sport hunters were from other U.S. states.

Results

Information Sources (Q1):

- The most common source of information was "word of mouth" (45%)
- Followed closely by 'guides and outfitters' (41%)

Knowledge about GAAR (Q2):

- Forty-three percent of respondents knew they were hunting in a National Preserve
- Thirty-five percent did not know who owned the land they were hunting on.

Trip Characteristics (Q3-11):

- Party size ranged from 2 – 5 with an average of 3.2
- Nights in the preserve ranged from 4 – 15 with an average of 9.7
- 84% of respondents were on their first visit to GAAR
- 86% were on their first hunting trip to GAAR
- 88% normally hunt big game every year
- 45% were on their first Alaska big game hunting trip
- 83% of respondents hunted primarily with a rifle, while 11% hunted with a compound bow

Influences to visit GAAR (Q12):

- The greatest influence on the trip decision was 'Remoteness'
- Followed by 'location in Alaska' and 'few other hunters'

Importance of hunting success (Q13):

- Of the items listed 'harvesting any big game' and 'harvesting a specific species' were most important
- 'Harvesting a trophy' and 'procuring meat' were least important

Plan for meat (Q14):

- Seventy-four percent of respondents planned to take any meat harvested home for personal use, while 20% planned to give it away to local residents

Fishing (Q15):

- Of the reasons listed, the most important was 'fishing to catch something different'
- Followed by 'fishing for catch and release'
- The least important reasons were 'fishing for food' and 'fishing to catch a trophy'

Camping practices (Q16):

- Respondents were most likely to use a cat hole rather than a latrine for human waste. Eighty percent reported using a cat hole in every camp.
- Respondents were most likely to camp on a gravel bar rather than other surface. Thirty-five percent camped on a gravel bar in every camp.
- Most people had a warming fire (59% in every camp)
- Slightly more meals were prepared using a cook stove than using a campfire.

Encounters (Q17-18):

- The number of other groups encountered ranged from 0 – 15 with a mean of 5.8 groups encountered
- The number of large groups (>6) that respondents reported encountering ranged from 0 – 6. Seventy-seven percent of respondents reported encountering no large groups. This is consistent with the survey/ranger patrol observation of no large groups in the Preserve. However, 23% of the respondents did report encounters with large groups – an apparent inconsistency with researcher observations. This could be do to several reasons including inaccurate perceptions by respondents about the size of other groups, or encounters with large groups outside of the Preserve boundary.
- Forty percent thought the Park Service should set limits on the number of Kobuk hunters allowed.
- Of those that favored limits, 28% felt the limits should be imposed to reduce current numbers, while 44% felt limits should be set at current levels.
- Overall, 10% of all hunters felt that use should be reduced from current levels, and 16% of all hunters felt that use should be restricted to the current level.

Subsistence (Q21-24):

- 88% of respondents were aware of subsistence use before their trip
- 88% of respondents noticed evidence of subsistence use in the Preserve
- 42% felt that locals were gracious and accepting of their presence, while 54% felt that locals did not care about their presence one way or the other
- Only one respondent felt that locals seemed hostile toward their group

Expectations (Q25):

- The number of other people seen averaged ‘a little more than expected’
- Most aspects were rated at ‘about what the respondent expected’
- The amount of wildlife seen was rated at ‘far less than expected’ by 76% of all respondents

Preferences (Q26):

- The number of people seen, low flying aircraft, and the amount of human impact average ‘more than preferred’
- Amount of subsistence, those camped within sight, and the number of large groups seen averaged the closest to what was preferred.

- The amount of wildlife seen was rated at 'Far less than preferred' by 82% of all respondents

Influences on quality (Q27):

- The natural condition of the area improved the quality of the experience most
- The noise from boat motors and the number of other people seen detracted most from the quality of the Kobuk hunting experience

Rating of Kobuk hunting trip (Q28):

- Responses ranged from 25% giving the trip an 'A' to 23% rating the trip 'D' or 'F'. Half the people rated the trip at 'B' or better while the other half rated it at 'C' or below. Comments on the rating most often cited the lack of game animals as the primary negative aspect of the trip.

NPS Public Trust (Q29):

- In general people were more positive on these scales than negative.
- 'Would/Would not trust the NPS' was rated the most positive of the items
- 'NPS has similar goals' was rated the lowest, though still better than neutral

Respondent characteristics (Q33-40):

- A third of the respondents currently live in a small city (5,000 – 50,000 people). Almost half (49%) of the respondents live in a community of 5,000 or less.
- Twenty-two percent of respondents grew up in a small city (5,000 – 50,000 people). Over half (57%) grew up in a community of 5,000 or less.
- The respondents' age ranged from 24 to 65 with a median of 44 and a mean of 43 years.
- Education level had a wide range: 27% high school graduate, 29% some college and 43% having a college degree or more.
- The median annual household income was $60,000 to $79,999, with a quarter of the sample having household incomes greater than $100,000.
- The average number of household members supported by that income was 2.5
- The majority of respondents (71%) were employed, 33% were self-employed, and 4% were retired

Specific Topics of Interest

There are several specific topics of interest that have been identified in reviewing results of this study. These issues were not a particular focus of the investigation *a priori*, but have surfaced as a result of manager and visitor input to this study process.

Visitor Encounters

The number of other visitors encountered was one of the most frequently mentioned problems with the Kobuk hunting experience. Ninety-six percent of

all respondents indicated that the perception of 'few other hunters' had a major influence on their decision to hunt the Kobuk in GAAR, and the perception of remoteness had the greatest influence on their decision.

The number of other people seen on the Kobuk was related to evaluations of expectations, preferences, the effects of seeing others, and support of use limits. While the average number of other groups encountered overall was 5.8, the average for those respondents that reported seeing many more people than *expected* was *8.6*, the average for those who saw many more people than *preferred* was *8.3* and the average number of groups encountered by those who indicated that the number of people they saw *greatly decreased the quality of their experience* was *8.1*. See Tables Q17xQ25AD, Q17xQ26AD and Q17xQ27AD for comparison of average encounter rates between dichotomous groups for expectations, preferences (more than/not more than) and effects on trip quality (negative effect/no negative effect). Based on these tables, encounters with less than five other groups (slightly less than the current average) would meet most people's expectations and preferences for encounters, while maintaining the quality of their trip.

Those respondents that support limits to reduce current use saw an average of 8.2 other groups. However, respondents who support limits to reduce or maintain current levels averaged encountering 5.5 other groups, while those that did not support use limits and those that would support use limits in the future average 5.9 encounters with other groups. It seems that while respondents typically saw more people than they expected or preferred, and the more they saw the greater were their negative evaluations, these factors alone do not lead to support for administrative control of the amount of use. Only those few respondents that encountered significantly more groups than average tended to support use limits imposed to reduce current use.

In summary, respondents generally had unrealistic expectations about the number of other people they would see, and they would generally prefer to see fewer people than they did see. People were generally able to tolerate more people than they expected or preferred without a negative effect on their trip quality. While respondents generally preferred fewer encounters than they experienced, they did not support administrative limits to reduce those encounters. It may be that the negative impact of rules in this relatively unregulated place currently outweighs the negative impact of encountering other people. This notion is also supported by numerous open-ended comments about limiting or reducing the amount of regulations in the Preserve.

Wildlife Encounters

Throughout the study, a recurring theme with the study population was the lack of encounters with wildlife – particularly game animals. The majority of

respondents (86%) were on their first hunting trip to the Kobuk – thus having no previous first-hand experiences to influence expectations. The most frequent sources of information used in pre-trip planning (and those probably having the greatest influence on expectations) were 'word of mouth' used by 45% of respondents and 'local guide, outfitter, or bush pilot' used by 41% of respondents. Ninety percent of respondents stated that their decision to hunt the Kobuk was influenced by the chance to see wildlife, and 94% by the perceived abundance of wildlife on the Kobuk. Further, the greatest discrepancy for both expectations and preferences with what was experienced was the amount of wildlife seen. Eighty-four percent of all respondents indicated that harvesting a big game animal was somewhat or very important to the success of their trip. The majority of the open-ended responses to questions about what could be improved (q30 and q31) focus on encounters with wildlife – particularly big game animals.

Noise From Boat Motors

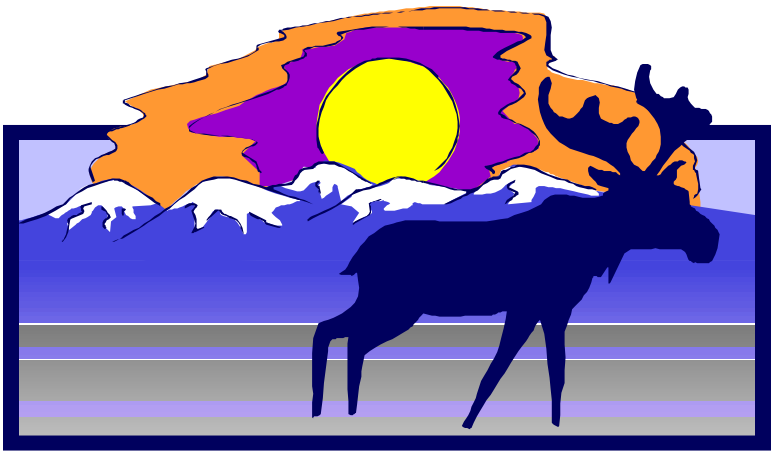
A final specific topic of interest centers around the noise from motorized boating on the Kobuk within the Preserve. There is very little motorized use of the Kobuk during the hunting season. However, there are no restrictions on the use of motors on the river. It is impractical for recreation hunters to use a motorized boat on the river for economic and logistic reasons, and this type of use generally does not occur. The only motorized use that does occur is by a few people living in the immediate local area, and by the park ranger patrols.

A majority of respondents (61%) indicated that the noise from boat motors detracted from the quality of their trip (see table Q27E). In fact, noise from boat motors was sited as having the greatest negative effect on trip quality of all influences that were measured – substantially more negative than the number of other people seen on the trip. Several of the comments made in Q32 about what the Park Service could do differently suggest reducing motorized boat patrols, and many of the general comments also mentioned the problem of boat noise. Boat motor noise may be perceived as particularly invasive and incompatible with the hunting activity based around floating that occurs along the Kobuk River in GAAR.

Appendix A – Survey Instrument

Gates of the Arctic

Kobuk River



Sport Hunter Study

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August and September 2001

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey. Please answer every question to ensure the accuracy and value of the study results. Participation in this study is voluntary and you may be assured that your answers will remain anonymous.

Q1. What sources of information did you use to select the Kobuk River as a hunting destination? *(Check **all** that apply to your information sources)*

- ☐ Magazine or newspaper advertisement
- ☐ Word of mouth from past hunters
- ☐ Sports, hunting trade show
- ☐ News article in a newspaper or hunting/outdoor magazine
- ☐ Local guide, outfitter or bush pilot
- ☐ Other (*specify*) _____

Q2. What was/were the land ownership designation(s) of the area that you hunted on this Kobuk River hunting trip? *(Check **all** that apply to where you hunted)*

- ☐ Private land
- ☐ State of Alaska land
- ☐ National Preserve
- ☐ National Wildlife Refuge
- ☐ National Wilderness Area
- ☐ National Wild and Scenic River
- ☐ Alaska Native (Indian, Eskimo) Land
- ☐ BLM, Military or other Federal Land (*specify*) _____
- ☐ Other (*specify*) _____
- ☐ I don't know who managed the land I hunted on

Q3. How many people, including yourself, were in your group on this Kobuk River hunting trip?

_____ *People*

Q4. How many nights did you spend out in the field on this Kobuk River hunting trip?

_____ *Nights*

Q5. How many times have you **visited** Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve before this trip? *(Enter a number or check the box if appropriate)*

_____ *Visits or* ☐ This is my first visit

Q6. How long ago was your first visit to Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve? *(Enter a number or check the box if appropriate)*

_____ *Years or* ☐ This is my first visit

Q7. Is this your first **hunting** trip to Gates of the Arctic National Preserve? *(Check one)*

☐ Yes *or* ☐ No

Q8. Do you normally hunt for big game animals every year? *(Check one)*

☐ Yes *or* ☐ No

Q9. Which of the following best represents your Alaska hunting activities? *(Circle **one** number)*

1. This is my first Alaska big game hunting trip
2. This isn't my first Alaska hunting trip, but I rarely hunt big game in Alaska
3. I often hunt big game animals in Alaska

Q10. How does the Kobuk River in Gates of the Arctic National Preserve compare to, and differ from, other places you have traditionally hunted? *(Explain briefly; continue on back of questionnaire if needed)*

Q11. What was the primary hunting weapon that you used on this Kobuk River hunting trip? *(Circle **one** number for your primary weapon)*

1. Rifle
2. Handgun
3. Compound bow
4. Long bow
5. Shotgun

Q12. **Rate** the following items on the amount of influence each had on your decision to hunt on the Kobuk River. *(Circle **one** scale number **for each** item that best represents the influence on your decision to visit)*

	Had no influence on decision	Had a minor influence on decision	Had a major influence on decision
Located in Alaska	0	1	2
Wild and natural condition with little human impact	0	1	2
Remoteness and isolation from civilization	0	1	2
Unique opportunity to hunt a specific species	0	1	2
Unique opportunity to see wildlife	0	1	2
Abundance of wildlife	0	1	2
Few other hunters in the area	0	1	2
Information from local guide, outfitter or bush pilot	0	1	2
Other (*specify*) _____	0	1	2

Q13. **Rate** the following items on their importance for the success of your Kobuk River hunting trip. *(Circle **one** scale number **for each** item that best represents its importance for trip success)*

	Not at all important for success	Somewhat important for success	Very important for success
Harvesting any big game animal	0	1	2
Harvesting a specific species of animal	0	1	2
Harvesting a trophy animal	0	1	2
Procuring meat	0	1	2
Seeing, video taping, or taking pictures of animals	0	1	2

Q14. What plan did you make, prior to hunting, for the use of the meat of animals you harvest? *(Circle **one** number that best represents the intended use of the majority of your meat)*

1. Take home for personal household use
2. Give to friends or relatives
3. Give to a local Alaskan resident
4. Other (*specify*) _____

Q15. If you were angling on this Kobuk River hunting trip, **rate** the importance of the following reasons. *(Circle **one** scale number **for each** item)*

	Not at all important	Somewhat important	Very important
Fishing for food	0	1	2
Trying to catch something different than you normally catch	0	1	2
Trying to catch a trophy or a fish larger than you normally catch	0	1	2
Catch and release for recreation	0	1	2

Q16. How often did you do the following while camping on this hunting trip in Gates of the Arctic National Preserve? *(Circle **one** scale percentage **for each** statement that best represents your group's camping practices).*

	In every camp	In most camps	In half of the camps	In some of the camps	In none of the camps
Camp on a gravel bar	100%	75%	50%	25%	0%
Camp on a surface other than a gravel bar	100%	75%	50%	25%	0%
Cook meals on a stove	100%	75%	50%	25%	0%
Cook meals on a campfire	100%	75%	50%	25%	0%
Use a campfire for warming or socializing	100%	75%	50%	25%	0%
Dispose of solid human waste in a shared latrine	100%	75%	50%	25%	0%
Dispose of solid human waste in individual 'cat holes'	100%	75%	50%	25%	0%

Q17. How many other groups did you encounter in Gates of the Arctic National Preserve on this Kobuk River hunting trip?

_____ *Groups*

Q18. How many of these were large groups of more than **six** people?

_____ *Large groups*

Q19. Should the National Park Service limit the number of hunters on the Kobuk River in the Gates of the Arctic National Preserve to maintain or enhance the quality and safety of the experience? *(Check one)*

☐ Yes *or* ☐ No

Q20. If you answered **Yes** to question 19, how should the limits be set, compared to current use? *(Circle **one** number that best represents your view on hunter use limits)*

1. Limits should be set to reduce the number of hunters from the current level
2. Limits should be set at the current use level
3. Limits should be set, but the number allowed should be greater than the current level

There are local rural residents who hunt, fish and gather other natural resources on the Kobuk River. They are allowed to hunt for subsistence under less restrictive regulations than those applied to sport hunters in the same area.

Q21. Were you aware of these subsistence activities before you came on this Kobuk River hunting trip? *(Check one)*

☐ Yes *or* ☐ No

Q22. Did you see evidence of subsistence activities or sites indicating past subsistence activities on this Kobuk River hunting trip? *(Check one)*

☐ Yes *or* ☐ No

Q23. If you did see evidence of subsistence activities or sites indicating past subsistence activities, what specifically did you observe? *(Explain briefly; continue on back of questionnaire if needed)*

Q24. How do you think the local residents and subsistence users felt about your hunting group being on the Kobuk River in Gates of the Arctic National Preserve? *(Circle **one** number that best represents your experience with locals)*

1. They seemed to be gracious and accepting of our presence
2. They seemed to not care one way or the other
3. They seemed hostile toward our group
4. We did not encounter any local residents or subsistence users

Q25. How did the following experiences compare to what you **expected** to see in Gates of the Arctic National Preserve prior to coming on this Kobuk River hunting trip? *(Circle **one** scale number, or X, **for each** statement that best represents your expectation)*

	Far less than expected	A little less than	About what you expected	A little more than	Far more than expected	Had no expectation
The number of people you saw	-2	-1	0	1	2	X
The number of large groups (over 6 people) you saw	-2	-1	0	1	2	X
The number of others camped within sight or sound of you	-2	-1	0	1	2	X
The number of low flying aircraft you saw or heard	-2	-1	0	1	2	X
The amount of subsistence use you encountered	-2	-1	0	1	2	X
The amount of human impact you encountered	-2	-1	0	1	2	X
The amount of wildlife you encountered	-2	-1	0	1	2	X

Q26. How did the following experiences compare to what you **preferred** to see in Gates of the Arctic National Preserve on this Kobuk River hunting trip? *(Circle **one** scale number, or X, **for each** statement that best represents your preference)*

	Far less than preferred	A little less than	About what you preferred	A little more than	Far more than preferred	Had no preference
The number of people you saw	-2	-1	0	1	2	X
The number of large groups (over 6 people) you saw	-2	-1	0	1	2	X

Q26. *Continued...*

	Far less than preferred	A little less than	About what you preferred	A little more than	Far more than preferred	Had no preference
The number of others camped within sight or sound of you	-2	-1	0	1	2	X
The number of low flying aircraft you saw or heard	-2	-1	0	1	2	X
The amount of subsistence use you encountered	-2	-1	0	1	2	X
The amount of human impact you encountered	-2	-1	0	1	2	X
The amount of wildlife you encountered	-2	-1	0	1	2	X

Q27. How did the following experiences **influence the quality** of your Gates of the Arctic National Preserve, Kobuk River hunting trip? *(Circle **one** scale number **for each** statement that best represents the influence on quality of trip)*

	Greatly detracted from quality	Slightly detracted from quality	Had no effect on quality	Slightly improved quality	Greatly improved quality
The number of people you saw	-2	-1	0	1	2
The number of large groups (over 6 people) you saw	-2	-1	0	1	2
The number of others camped within sight or sound of you	-2	-1	0	1	2
The number of low flying aircraft you saw or heard	-2	-1	0	1	2
The amount of noise from boat motors you heard	-2	-1	0	1	2
Safety practices of hunters in other groups	-2	-1	0	1	2
The amount of subsistence activities you encountered	-2	-1	0	1	2
Natural condition of the area	-2	-1	0	1	2
Condition of campsites	-2	-1	0	1	2

Q27. *Continued…*	Greatly detracted from quality	Slightly detracted from quality	Had no effect on quality	Slightly improved quality	Greatly improved quality
The amount of trash you saw	-2	-1	0	1	2
Regulations in Gates of The Arctic National Preserve	-2	-1	0	1	2
Presence of National Park Service personnel/officials	-2	-1	0	1	2

Q28. How would you personally rate this Kobuk River hunting trip in Gates of the Arctic National Preserve? *(Circle **one** letter grade that best represents your overall evaluation)*

A. Very Good
B. Good
C. Fair
D. Poor
F. Very Poor

Q29. Based on what you know about the National Park Service, in general how well do you feel they represent your interests? *(Circle **one** scale number **for each** pair of statements that best represents your opinion)*

The National Park Service…

Doesn't share my values						Shares my values
-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Isn't like me						Is like me
-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Has different goals						Has similar goals as me
-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Opposes my views						Supports my views
-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Doesn't think like me						Thinks like me
-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
I would not trust…at all						I would trust … completely
-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3

Q30. What specifically would make your Kobuk River hunting trip a successful experience? *(Explain briefly; continue on back of questionnaire if needed)*

Q31. What could the National Park Service do differently to improve your hunting experience in Gates of the Arctic National Preserve? *(Explain briefly; continue on back of questionnaire if needed)*

Q32. What is the Zip Code for your current residence? (*Enter the 5-digit Zip Code for your home where you spend the most time*)

___ ___ ___ ___ ___ *or check* □ If not in the United States

Q33. In what type of community do you **now live**? *(Circle **one** number that best represents your current residence)*

1. On a farm or ranch
2. Rural or small town (under 1,000 population)
3. Town (1,000 to 5,000 population)
4. Small city (5,000 to 50,000)
5. Medium city (50,000 to 1 million population)
6. In a major city or metropolitan area (over 1 million people)

Q34. In what type of community did you mostly **grow up** in before age 18? *(Circle **one** number that best represents your childhood residence)*

1. On a farm or ranch
2. Rural or small town (under 1,000 population)
3. Town (1,000 to 5,000 population)
4. Small city (5,000 to 50,000)
5. Medium city (50,000 to 1 million population)
6. In a major city or metropolitan area (over 1 million people)

Q35. What was your age on your last birthday?

_____ *Years*

Q36. What is your gender? *(Check one)*

□ Female *or* □ Male

Q37. What was the highest level of education you attained? *(Circle **one** number that best represents your education)*

1. Less than high school
2. High school graduate or GED
3. Some college
4. Four-year college degree – BS, BA, etc.
5. Some graduate school
6. Graduate degree – MS, PhD, etc.
   (*specify*) _____
7. Other – professional, MD etc.
   (*specify*) _____

Q38. What was your annual household income in the year 2000, before taxes? *(Circle **one** number that best represents your income)*

1. Less than $10,000
2. $10,000 to $19,999
3. $20,000 to $29,999
4. $30,000 to $39,999
5. $40,000 to $59,999
6. $60,000 to $79,999
7. $80,000 to $99,999
8. $100,000 to $119,999
9. $120,000 to $199,999
10. $200,000 or more

Q39. How many people were supported by this household income in the year 2000?

_____ *People*

Q40. Are you currently: *(check all that apply to your current employment status)*

- ☐ Employed
- ☐ Self-employed
- ☐ Unemployed or underemployed
- ☐ Student
- ☐ Homemaker
- ☐ Retired

Please use the remaining space on the back to make any further comments. THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR PARTICPATING!

Appendix B – SPSS Output of Results

Table Q1A_Q1F: Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Q1A Info = Mag or np ad	49	0	1	.02	.143
Q1D Info = News article	49	0	1	.02	.143
Q1C Info = Trade show	49	0	1	.06	.242
Q1F Info = Other	49	0	1	.27	.446
Q1E Info = Suggested by guide	49	0	1	.41	.497
Q1B Info = Word of mouth	49	0	1	.45	.503
Valid N (listwise)	49				

Table Q1FSPEC: Info Other Specify	Frequency	Percent
	35	72.9
boat shop	1	2.0
books	1	2.0
buddy	1	2.0
Co workers	1	2.0
Friend	1	2.0
friend was going	1	2.0
have hunted the river for 12 years	1	2.0
Internet	1	2.0
It was by accident	1	2.0
Local knowledge	1	2.0
nephew	1	2.0
Research the successful areas from Alaska F&G on internet	1	2.0
set up by cousin	1	2.0
Total	49	100.0

Table Q2A_Q2J: Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Q2H Hunted on BLM, Millitary, Other Fed	49	0	1	.02	.143
Q2A Hunted on Private land	49	0	1	.02	.143
Q2I Hunted on Other	49	0	1	.04	.200
Q2G Hunted on Alaska Native land	49	0	1	.10	.306
Q2E Hunted on National Wilderness Area	49	0	1	.12	.331
Q2D Hunted on National Wildlife Refuge	49	0	1	.14	.354
Q2F Hunted on National Wild and Scenic River	49	0	1	.16	.373
Q2B Hunted on State of Alaska	49	0	1	.33	.474
Q2J I don't know who's land hunted on	49	0	1	.35	.481
Q2C Hunted on National Preserve	49	0	1	.43	.500
Valid N (listwise)	49				

Table Q3 People in party				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
2	19	38.8	38.8	38.8
3	4	8.2	8.2	46.9
4	22	44.9	44.9	91.8
5	4	8.2	8.2	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q4 Nights in Preserve				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
4	2	4.1	4.1	4.1
5	1	2.0	2.0	6.1
6	2	4.1	4.1	10.2
7	8	16.3	16.3	26.5
8	5	10.2	10.2	36.7
9	9	18.4	18.4	55.1
10	5	10.2	10.2	65.3
12	6	12.2	12.2	77.6
13	3	6.1	6.1	83.7
14	7	14.3	14.3	98.0
15	1	2.0	2.0	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q5 Previous visits to GAAR				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	41	83.7	83.7	83.7
1	2	4.1	4.1	87.8
2	2	4.1	4.1	91.8
3	1	2.0	2.0	93.9
5	1	2.0	2.0	95.9
11	1	2.0	2.0	98.0
12	1	2.0	2.0	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q6 Years since 1st to GAAR				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	41	83.7	83.7	83.7
1	1	2.0	2.0	85.7
2	1	2.0	2.0	87.8
5	1	2.0	2.0	89.8
6	1	2.0	2.0	91.8
8	1	2.0	2.0	93.9
10	1	2.0	2.0	95.9
12	2	4.1	4.1	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q3_Q6: Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Q3 People in party	49	2	5	3.22	1.066
Q4 Nights in Preserve	49	4	15	9.71	2.937
Q5 Previous visits to GAAR	49	0	12	.76	2.420
Q6 Years since 1st to GAAR	49	0	12	1.14	3.075
Valid N (listwise)	49				

Table Q7 First hunting trip to Kobuk				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Yes	42	85.7	85.7	85.7
2 No	7	14.3	14.3	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q8 Do you Normally hunt big game				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Yes	43	87.8	87.8	87.8
2 No	6	12.2	12.2	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q9 Alaska Hunting experience				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 1st AK big game hunting trip	22	44.9	44.9	44.9
2 Isn't first, but rarely hunt bg in AK	12	24.5	24.5	69.4
3 Often hunt big game in AK	15	30.6	30.6	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q10 Compare Kobuk to traditional hunting area	Frequency	Percent
	9	18.4
About the same	1	2.0
An incredibly vast region with sparse game. Wolves audible every night on the river. Bear sign everywhere. I question whether there is a balance between predators and prey (moose and caribou).	1	2.0
Definitely further in the bush. Usually drove by car or atv to hunting areas nearby. First fly in hunt and first float hunt.	1	2.0
Did not see anything, too early in the year this year.	1	2.0
Difficult to get to, less people, more predators, less game	1	2.0
Equivalent hunting, great scenery, better fishing.	1	2.0
First float trip	1	2.0
First time hunted	1	2.0
High concentration of predators	1	2.0
I hunt around the world and this trip was special - because of the lack of other hunters and noise. Solitude. As I stated, I bow hunt around the world. Africa was my last trip. Normally I elk hunt in the Rocky Mountains. This trip to the Arctic...	1	2.0
It was the cleanest place I've seen. I felt I was the first person down the river.	1	2.0
Kobuk River is a pristine, uncrowded place versus Pennsylvania where there are crowds of orange, beer cans on the trail and ATV's in the Nat. Forest (A.N.F.).	1	2.0
Less people	1	2.0
More people than we expected.	1	2.0
More remote and wet. Compare to mountains of Colorado	1	2.0
More remote, less restriction on game, specifically moose hunting.	1	2.0
More remote.	1	2.0
Much better experience	1	2.0

Much more isolated, many more predators, fewer herbivores	1	2.0
Never hunted for that long a period without seeing any animals. I believe the government should stop or curtail the subsistence hunting. Many natives do not use the meat to live but kill for the sake of killing.	1	2.0
No antler restrictions	1	2.0
Poor, no game on trip - moose/caribou	1	2.0
Real wilderness	1	2.0
Remote with very clear water. Weather was more varying.	1	2.0
Semi wild with a lot of wolves	1	2.0
Terrain was totally different than any place that I have hunted before.	1	2.0
The float was great, but missed the timing on animal movement	1	2.0
The ground you walk on is the main difference, the open meadows and timber are normal	1	2.0
There appeared to be many more hunting parties than I'm used to seeing.	1	2.0
There were very few animals here, No boo, no moose, very few bear. No good.	1	2.0
This was much more remote than other places that I have hunted.	1	2.0
This was my first float hunt. I've always hunted areas with road access.	1	2.0
This was the most remote country we have ever hunted in. The grizzly bears and wolves were everywhere we went. We also saw lynx. Very surprised at the amount of both sign and sight of both.	1	2.0
Too many people	1	2.0
Too many wolves and grizzly bears	1	2.0
Too much river trafic. We had rafts, they had motor boats.	1	2.0
Type of game, type of terrain and vegetation. Basically a casual hunter. Prior hunting generally deer and antelope in WY, deer and elk in MT on family lands.	1	2.0
Very beautiful, clean, remote, but the hunting was poor.	1	2.0
Very few animals seen. Animals seem to be immature in size. Animals were also very nervous.	1	2.0
Will not hunt again	1	2.0
	49	100.0

Table Q11 Primary weapon

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Rifle	38	77.6	82.6	82.6
2 Handgun	1	2.0	2.2	84.8
3 Compound bow	5	10.2	10.9	95.7
4 Long bow	2	4.1	4.3	100.0
Total	46	93.9	100.0	
Missing	3	6.1		
Total	49	100.0		

Table Q12A Located in AK				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0 Had no influence on decision	6	12.2	12.5	12.5
1 Had a minor influence on decision	3	6.1	6.3	18.8
2 Had a major influence on decision	39	79.6	81.3	100.0
Total	48	98.0	100.0	
Missing	1	2.0		
Total	49	100.0		

Table Q12B Wild and natural				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0 Had no influence on decision	4	8.2	8.2	8.2
1 Had a minor influence on decision	11	22.4	22.4	30.6
2 Had a major influence on decision	34	69.4	69.4	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q12C Remoteness				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0 Had no influence on decision	1	2.0	2.0	2.0
1 Had a minor influence on decision	11	22.4	22.4	24.5
2 Had a major influence on decision	37	75.5	75.5	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q12D Specific species				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0 Had no influence on decision	6	12.2	12.2	12.2
1 Had a minor influence on decision	19	38.8	38.8	51.0
2 Had a major influence on decision	24	49.0	49.0	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q12E See wildlife				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0 Had no influence on decision	5	10.2	10.4	10.4
1 Had a minor influence on decision	13	26.5	27.1	37.5
2 Had a major influence on decision	30	61.2	62.5	100.0
Total	48	98.0	100.0	
Missing	1	2.0		
Total	49	100.0		

Table Q12F Abundance of wildlife				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0 Had no influence on decision	3	6.1	6.1	6.1
1 Had a minor influence on decision	16	32.7	32.7	38.8
2 Had a major influence on decision	30	61.2	61.2	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q12G Few other hunters				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0 Had no influence on decision	2	4.1	4.3	4.3
1 Had a minor influence on decision	12	24.5	25.5	29.8
2 Had a major influence on decision	33	67.3	70.2	100.0
Total	47	95.9	100.0	
Missing	2	4.1		
Total	49	100.0		

Table Q12H Guide or bush pilot info				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0 Had no influence on decision	14	28.6	29.2	29.2
1 Had a minor influence on decision	16	32.7	33.3	62.5
2 Had a major influence on decision	18	36.7	37.5	100.0
Total	48	98.0	100.0	
Missing	1	2.0		
Total	49	100.0		

Table Q12I Other influence				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0 Had no influence on decision	35	71.4	87.5	87.5
1 Had a minor influence on decision	1	2.0	2.5	90.0
2 Had a major influence on decision	4	8.2	10.0	100.0
Total	40	81.6	100.0	
Missing	9	18.4		
Total	49	100.0		

Table Q12ISPEC Other influence specify:				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	44	89.8	89.8	89.8
Fish	1	2.0	2.0	91.8
friend	1	2.0	2.0	93.9
Friend that lived in Anchorage	1	2.0	2.0	95.9
Last minute trip w/ friend who was going	1	2.0	2.0	98.0
Remoteness	1	2.0	2.0	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Amount of Influence These had on Decision to Hunt the Kobuk

Table Q12A_Q12I Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Q12I Other influence	40	0	2	.23	.620
Q12H Guide or bush pilot info	48	0	2	1.08	.821
Q12D Specific species	49	0	2	1.37	.698
Q12E See wildlife	48	0	2	1.52	.684
Q12F Abundance of wildlife	49	0	2	1.55	.614
Q12B Wild and natural	49	0	2	1.61	.640
Q12G Few other hunters	47	0	2	1.66	.562
Q12A Located in AK	48	0	2	1.69	.689
Q12C Remoteness	49	0	2	1.73	.491
Valid N (listwise)	35				

Table Q13A Harvesting any big game				
	Frequency	Percent		Cumulative Percent
0 Not at all important for success	7	14.3	14.6	14.6
1 Somewhat important for success	25	51.0	52.1	66.7
2 Very important for success	16	32.7	33.3	100.0
	48	98.0	100.0	
Missing	1	2.0		
	49	100.0		

Table Q13B Harvesting a specific species				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0 Not at all important for success	8	16.3	16.3	16.3
1 Somewhat important for success	24	49.0	49.0	65.3
2 Very important for success	17	34.7	34.7	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q13C Harvesting a trophy				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0 Not at all important for success	20	40.8	40.8	40.8
1 Somewhat important for success	22	44.9	44.9	85.7
2 Very important for success	7	14.3	14.3	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q13D Procuring meat				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0 Not at all important for success	14	28.6	28.6	28.6
1 Somewhat important for success	21	42.9	42.9	71.4
2 Very important for success	14	28.6	28.6	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q13E Seeing, Videoing, Pictures				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0 Not at all important for success	10	20.4	20.4	20.4
1 Somewhat important for success	23	46.9	46.9	67.3
2 Very important for success	16	32.7	32.7	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

The Importance of these for Trip Success

Table Q13a_Q13e Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Q13C Harvesting a trophy	49	0	2	0.73	.700
Q13D Procuring meat	49	0	2	1.00	.764
Q13E Seeing, Videoing, Pictures	49	0	2	1.12	.726
Q13B Harvesting a specific species	49	0	2	1.18	.697
Q13A Harvesting any big game	48	0	2	1.19	.673
Valid N (listwise)	48				

Table Q14 Plan for meat				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Take home for personal household use	36	73.5	73.5	73.5
3 Give to local Alaskan residents	10	20.4	20.4	93.9
4 Other	3	6.1	6.1	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q14spec Specific Other Plan for meat	Frequency	Percent
	46	93.9
All of the above - the cost to ship meat in large quantities is too expensive - $0.98/lb.	1	2.0
Take some home and give some to locals (1 and 3).	2	4.1
Total	49	100.0

Table Q15A Fishing for food				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0 Not at all important	17	34.7	35.4	35.4
1 Somewhat important	20	40.8	41.7	77.1
2 Very important	11	22.4	22.9	100.0
Total	48	98.0	100.0	
Missing	1	2.0		
Total	49	100.0		

Table Q15B Fishing to Catch something different				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0 Not at all important	1	2.0	2.1	2.1
1 Somewhat important	16	32.7	33.3	35.4
2 Very important	31	63.3	64.6	100.0
Missing	1	2.0		
Total	49	100.0		

Table Q15C Fishing to Catch a trophy				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0 Not at all important	12	24.5	25.0	25.0
1 Somewhat important	25	51.0	52.1	77.1
2 Very important	11	22.4	22.9	100.0
Total	48	98.0	100.0	
Missing	1	2.0		
Total	49	100.0		

Table Q15D Fishing to Catch and release				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0 Not at all important	3	6.1	6.3	6.3
1 Somewhat important	18	36.7	37.5	43.8
2 Very important	27	55.1	56.3	100.0
Total	48	98.0	100.0	
Missing	1	2.0		
Total	49	100.0		

Table Q15A_Q15D Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Q15A Fishing for food	48	0	2	.88	.761
Q15C Fishing to Catch a trophy	48	0	2	.98	.699
Q15D Fishing to Catch and release	48	0	2	1.50	.619
Q15B Fishing to Catch something different	48	0	2	1.62	.531
Valid N (listwise)	48				

Table Q16A Camp on a gravel bar				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 25% - In some of the camps	7	14.3	14.3	14.3
2 50% - In half of the camps	5	10.2	10.2	24.5
3 75% - In most of the camps	20	40.8	40.8	65.3
4 100% - In every camp	17	34.7	34.7	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q16B Camp on other surface				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0 0% - In none of the camps	17	34.7	34.7	34.7
1 25% - In some of the camps	20	40.8	40.8	75.5
2 50% - In half of the camps	7	14.3	14.3	89.8
3 75% - In most of the camps	5	10.2	10.2	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q16C Cook on stove				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0 0% - In none of the camps	10	20.4	20.4	20.4
1 25% - In some of the camps	7	14.3	14.3	34.7
2 50% - In half of the camps	8	16.3	16.3	51.0
3 75% - In most of the camps	11	22.4	22.4	73.5
4 100% - In every camp	13	26.5	26.5	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q16D Cook on fire				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0 0% - In none of the camps	9	18.4	18.4	18.4
1 25% - In some of the camps	16	32.7	32.7	51.0
2 50% - In half of the camps	7	14.3	14.3	65.3
3 75% - In most of the camps	5	10.2	10.2	75.5
4 100% - In every camp	12	24.5	24.5	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q16E Warming campfire				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0 0% - In none of the camps	4	8.2	8.2	8.2
1 25% - In some of the camps	5	10.2	10.2	18.4
2 50% - In half of the camps	3	6.1	6.1	24.5
3 75% - In most of the camps	8	16.3	16.3	40.8
4 100% - In every camp	29	59.2	59.2	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q16F Human waste in latrine				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0 0% - In none of the camps	38	77.6	77.6	77.6
1 25% - In some of the camps	2	4.1	4.1	81.6
2 50% - In half of the camps	3	6.1	6.1	87.8
3 75% - In most of the camps	3	6.1	6.1	93.9
4 100% - In every camp	3	6.1	6.1	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q16G Human waste in cat hole				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0 0% - In none of the camps	2	4.1	4.1	4.1
1 25% - In some of the camps	4	8.2	8.2	12.2
2 50% - In half of the camps	2	4.1	4.1	16.3
3 75% - In most of the camps	2	4.1	4.1	20.4
4 100% - In every camp	39	79.6	79.6	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q16A_Q16G Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Q16A Camp on a gravel bar	49	1	4	2.96	1.020
Q16B Camp on other surface	49	0	3	1.00	.957
Q16C Cook on stove	49	0	4	2.20	1.500
Q16D Cook on fire	49	0	4	1.90	1.475
Q16E Warming campfire	49	0	4	3.08	1.351
Q16F Human waste in latrine	49	0	4	.59	1.223
Q16G Human waste in cat hole	49	0	4	3.47	1.157
Valid N (listwise)	49				

Table Q17 Other groups encountered on the trip in GAAR				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	3	6.1	6.3	6.3
1	3	6.1	6.3	12.5
2	2	4.1	4.2	16.7
3	7	14.3	14.6	31.3
4	4	8.2	8.3	39.6
5	7	14.3	14.6	54.2
6	3	6.1	6.3	60.4
8	6	12.2	12.5	72.9
9	3	6.1	6.3	79.2
10	8	16.3	16.7	95.8
15	2	4.1	4.2	100.0
Total	48	98.0	100.0	
Missing	1	2.0		
Total	49	100.0		

Table Q18 Other large groups (>6) encountered				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	35	71.4	77.8	77.8
1	7	14.3	15.6	93.3
4	2	4.1	4.4	97.8
6	1	2.0	2.2	100.0
Total	45	91.8	100.0	
Missing	4	8.2		
Total	49	100.0		

Table Q17_Q18 Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Q17 Other groups encountered	48	0	15	5.88	3.694
Q18 Other large groups (>6) encountered	45	0	6	.47	1.217
Valid N (listwise)	45				

Table Q19 Should NPS Limit hunter numbers on Kobuk				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Yes	19	38.8	39.6	39.6
2 No	29	59.2	60.4	100.0
Total	48	98.0	100.0	
Missing	1	2.0		
Total	49	100.0		

Table Q20 If yes, how				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Limits to reduce hunters from the current level	5	10.2	27.8	27.8
2 Limits should be set at the current use level	8	16.3	44.4	72.2
3 Limits, but number allowed greater than the current level	5	10.2	27.8	100.0
Total	18	36.7	100.0	
Missing	31	63.3		
Total	49	100.0		

Table Q21 Were you aware of subsistence					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	1 Yes	42	85.7	87.5	87.5
	2 No	6	12.2	12.5	100.0
	Total	48	98.0	100.0	
	Missing	1	2.0		
Total		49	100.0		

Table Q22 Did you see subsistence					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	1 Yes	42	85.7	87.5	87.5
	2 No	6	12.2	12.5	100.0
	Total	48	98.0	100.0	
	Missing	1	2.0		
Total		49	100.0		

Table Q23 What did you see?	Frequency	Percent
	9	18.4
Abandoned camps, fish drying, terribly littered abandoned camps.	1	2.0
Abandoned fish camp littered with motor oil cans, trash, lower unit to outboard motor. Garbage.	1	2.0
Chum salmon on drying rack	1	2.0
Fish camp	1	2.0
Fish camps	4	8.2
Fish camps, hunting camps, nets	1	2.0
fish drying	1	2.0
Fish drying & smoking racks	1	2.0
fishing	1	2.0
Fishing nets, game poles/camps.	1	2.0
Fishing with gill nets, hunting.	1	2.0
gill nets	1	2.0
Gill nets, trees marked w/ signs - only a few.	1	2.0
Gill nets.	1	2.0
Gillnets and drying racks	1	2.0
Gut piles and lots of fish camps	1	2.0
Hunting and fishing camps w/ trash - these were out of the preserve.	1	2.0
I saw nets in the river and camps with several fish hanging to dry	1	2.0

Indians fishing before we got to Pa	1	2.0
Natives going up river hunting moose and fishing.	1	2.0
Net sets for fish	1	2.0
No	1	2.0
none	1	2.0
Old camps with nets.	1	2.0
Old campsite which I could tell was used extensively for years and years (empty then).	1	2.0
Old sod house	1	2.0
Pepsi cans, empty rifle cartridge boxes (22-250), candy bar wrappers etc.	1	2.0
Salmon harvesting	1	2.0
saw old fish racks	1	2.0
Set gill nets, seen below Kobuk Gates of the Arctic Preserve	1	2.0
Several fish camps and nets.	1	2.0
skinned carcasses on the beach	1	2.0
Smoked salmon racks along the river and one dead grizzly being processed by natives.	1	2.0
Subsistence fishermen harvesting sheefish.	1	2.0
The residents had many bear and some moose.	1	2.0
Trash and old building. These people have no respect for the land or resources in any way. These people are only leeches! They take far more than they or the tribe could ever use and waste the government's and my money to a laughable extent.	1	2.0
Trashy looking shacks, semi-permanent camps. Gill nets, fish drying racks	1	2.0
	49	100.0

Table Q24 How did locals feel about your group?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 They seemed to be gracious and accepting of our presence	20	40.8	41.7	41.7
2 They seemed to not care one way or the other	26	53.1	54.2	95.8
3 They seemed hostile toward our group	1	2.0	2.1	97.9
4 Didn't encounter any local residents or subsistence users	1	2.0	2.1	100.0
Total	48	98.0	100.0	
Missing	1	2.0		
Total	49	100.0		

Table Q25A Number of people you saw				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
-2 Far less than expected	3	6.1	6.1	6.1
-1 A little less than expected	1	2.0	2.0	8.2
0 About what you expected	14	28.6	28.6	36.7
1 A little more than expected	15	30.6	30.6	67.3
2 Far more than expected	13	26.5	26.5	93.9
3 Had no expectation	3	6.1	6.1	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q25B Large groups you saw				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
-2 Far less than expected	6	12.2	12.2	12.2
-1 A little less than expected	3	6.1	6.1	18.4
0 About what you expected	17	34.7	34.7	53.1
1 A little more than expected	5	10.2	10.2	63.3
2 Far more than expected	3	6.1	6.1	69.4
3 Had no expectation	15	30.6	30.6	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q25C Others camped within sight				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
-2 Far less than expected	7	14.3	14.6	14.6
-1 A little less than expected	1	2.0	2.1	16.7
0 About what you expected	22	44.9	45.8	62.5
1 A little more than expected	8	16.3	16.7	79.2
2 Far more than expected	4	8.2	8.3	87.5
3 Had no expectation	6	12.2	12.5	100.0
Total	48	98.0	100.0	
Missing	1	2.0		
Total	49	100.0		

Table Q25D Low flying aircraft				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
-2 Far less than expected	3	6.1	6.1	6.1
-1 A little less than expected	4	8.2	8.2	14.3
0 About what you expected	21	42.9	42.9	57.1
1 A little more than expected	14	28.6	28.6	85.7
2 Far more than expected	3	6.1	6.1	91.8
3 Had no expectation	4	8.2	8.2	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q25E Subsistence encountered				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
-2 Far less than expected	2	4.1	4.1	4.1
-1 A little less than expected	7	14.3	14.3	18.4
0 About what you expected	24	49.0	49.0	67.3
1 A little more than expected	4	8.2	8.2	75.5
2 Far more than expected	5	10.2	10.2	85.7
3 Had no expectation	7	14.3	14.3	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q25F Human impact				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
-2 Far less than expected	3	6.1	6.1	6.1
-1 A little less than expected	8	16.3	16.3	22.4
0 About what you expected	16	32.7	32.7	55.1
1 A little more than expected	8	16.3	16.3	71.4
2 Far more than expected	8	16.3	16.3	87.8
3 Had no expectation	6	12.2	12.2	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q25G Amount of Wildlife				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
-2 Far less than expected	37	75.5	75.5	75.5
-1 A little less than expected	5	10.2	10.2	85.7
0 About what you expected	4	8.2	8.2	93.9
1 A little more than expected	2	4.1	4.1	98.0
3 Had no expectation	1	2.0	2.0	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q25A_Q25G Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Q25G Amount of Wildlife	48	-2	1	-1.60	.818
Q25B Large groups you saw	34	-2	2	-.12	1.149
Q25C Others camped within sight	42	-2	2	.02	1.137
Q25E Subsistence encountered	42	-2	2	.07	.973
Q25D Low flying aircraft	45	-2	2	.22	.951
Q25F Human impact	43	-2	2	.23	1.172
Q25A Number of people you saw	46	-2	2	.74	1.104
Valid N (listwise)	32				

Table Q26A People you saw				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
-2 Far less than preferred	2	4.1	4.1	4.1
-1 A little less than preferred	2	4.1	4.1	8.2
0 About what you preferred	13	26.5	26.5	34.7
1 A little more than preferred	17	34.7	34.7	69.4
2 Far more than preferred	11	22.4	22.4	91.8
3 Had no preference	4	8.2	8.2	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q26B Large groups you saw				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
-2 Far less than preferred	3	6.1	6.1	6.1
-1 A little less than preferred	1	2.0	2.0	8.2
0 About what you preferred	22	44.9	44.9	53.1
1 A little more than preferred	5	10.2	10.2	63.3
2 Far more than preferred	4	8.2	8.2	71.4
3 Had no preference	14	28.6	28.6	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q26C Camped within sight				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
-2 Far less than preferred	2	4.1	4.1	4.1
-1 A little less than preferred	2	4.1	4.1	8.2
0 About what you preferred	26	53.1	53.1	61.2
1 A little more than preferred	10	20.4	20.4	81.6
2 Far more than preferred	4	8.2	8.2	89.8
3 Had no preference	5	10.2	10.2	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q26D Low flying aircraft				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
-2 Far less than preferred	2	4.1	4.1	4.1
-1 A little less than preferred	1	2.0	2.0	6.1
0 About what you preferred	23	46.9	46.9	53.1
1 A little more than preferred	13	26.5	26.5	79.6
2 Far more than preferred	4	8.2	8.2	87.8
3 Had no preference	6	12.2	12.2	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q26E Subsistence encountered				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
-2 Far less than preferred	2	4.1	4.1	4.1
-1 A little less than preferred	2	4.1	4.1	8.2
0 About what you preferred	23	46.9	46.9	55.1
1 A little more than preferred	7	14.3	14.3	69.4
2 Far more than preferred	5	10.2	10.2	79.6
3 Had no preference	10	20.4	20.4	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q26F Human impact				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
-2 Far less than preferred	2	4.1	4.1	4.1
-1 A little less than preferred	2	4.1	4.1	8.2
0 About what you preferred	23	46.9	46.9	55.1
1 A little more than preferred	11	22.4	22.4	77.6
2 Far more than preferred	6	12.2	12.2	89.8
3 Had no preference	5	10.2	10.2	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q26G Wildlife				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
-2 Far less than preferred	40	81.6	81.6	81.6
-1 A little less than preferred	3	6.1	6.1	87.8
0 About what you preferred	3	6.1	6.1	93.9
1 A little more than preferred	1	2.0	2.0	95.9
2 Far more than preferred	1	2.0	2.0	
3 Had no preference	1	2.0	2.0	
	49	100.0	100.0	

Preferences

Table Q26A_Q26G Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum		Std. Deviation
Q26G Wildlife	48	-2	2	-1.67	.859
Q26B Large groups you saw	35	-2	2	.17	.985
Q26C Camped within sight	44	-2	2	.27	.872
Q26E Subsistence encountered	39	-2	2	.28	.944
Q26D Low flying aircraft	43	-2	2	.37	.874
Q26F Human impact	44	-2	2	.39	.945
Q26A People you saw	45	-2	2	.73	1.031
Valid N (listwise)	32				

Table Q27A People you saw				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
-2 Greatly detracted from quality	8	16.3	16.7	16.7
-1 Slightly detracted from quality	22	44.9	45.8	62.5
0 Had no effect on quality	11	22.4	22.9	85.4
1 Slightly improved quality	3	6.1	6.3	91.7
2 Greatly improved quality	4	8.2	8.3	100.0
Total	48	98.0	100.0	
Missing	1	2.0		
Total	49	100.0		

Table Q27B Large groups you saw				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
-2 Greatly detracted from quality	4	8.2	8.3	8.3
-1 Slightly detracted from quality	9	18.4	18.8	27.1
0 Had no effect on quality	31	63.3	64.6	91.7
2 Greatly improved quality	4	8.2	8.3	100.0
Total	48	98.0	100.0	
Missing	1	2.0		
Total	49	100		

Table Q27C Others camped within sight				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
-2 Greatly detracted from quality	2	4.1	4.3	4.3
-1 Slightly detracted from quality	11	22.4	23.4	27.7
0 Had no effect on quality	29	59.2	61.7	89.4
1 Slightly improved quality	1	2.0	2.1	91.5
2 Greatly improved quality	4	8.2	8.5	100.0
Total	47	95.9	100.0	
Missing	2	4.1		
Total	49	100		

Table Q27D Low flying aircraft				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
-2 Greatly detracted from quality	2	4.1	4.2	4.2
-1 Slightly detracted from quality	17	34.7	35.4	39.6
0 Had no effect on quality	23	46.9	47.9	87.5
1 Slightly improved quality	2	4.1	4.2	91.7
2 Greatly improved quality	4	8.2	8.3	100.0
Total	48	98.0	100.0	
Missing	1	2.0		
Total	49	100		

Table Q27E Noise from boat motors				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
-2 Greatly detracted from quality	12	24.5	24.5	24.5
-1 Slightly detracted from quality	18	36.7	36.7	61.2
0 Had no effect on quality	16	32.7	32.7	93.9
1 Slightly improved quality	1	2.0	2.0	95.9
2 Greatly improved quality	2	4.1	4.1	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q27F Safety practices of others				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
-2 Greatly detracted from quality	1	2.0	2.0	2.0
0 Had no effect on quality	44	89.8	89.8	91.8
1 Slightly improved quality	1	2.0	2.0	93.9
2 Greatly improved quality	3	6.1	6.1	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q27G Subsistence encountered				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
-2 Greatly detracted from quality	3	6.1	6.1	6.1
-1 Slightly detracted from quality	8	16.3	16.3	22.4
0 Had no effect on quality	35	71.4	71.4	93.9
1 Slightly improved quality	1	2.0	2.0	95.9
2 Greatly improved quality	2	4.1	4.1	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q27H Natural condition				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0 Had no effect on quality	22	44.9	44.9	44.9
1 Slightly improved quality	10	20.4	20.4	65.3
2 Greatly improved quality	17	34.7	34.7	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q27I Condition of campsites				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
-1 Slightly detracted from quality	4	8.2	8.2	8.2
0 Had no effect on quality	32	65.3	65.3	73.5
1 Slightly improved quality	6	12.2	12.2	85.7
2 Greatly improved quality	7	14.3	14.3	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q27J The amount of trash				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
-2 Greatly detracted from quality	2	4.1	4.1	4.1
-1 Slightly detracted from quality	11	22.4	22.4	26.5
0 Had no effect on quality	25	51.0	51.0	77.6
1 Slightly improved quality	1	2.0	2.0	79.6
2 Greatly improved quality	10	20.4	20.4	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q27K Regulations				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
-1 Slightly detracted from quality	10	20.4	20.4	20.4
0 Had no effect on quality	34	69.4	69.4	89.8
2 Greatly improved quality	5	10.2	10.2	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q27L Presence of officials				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
-2 Greatly detracted from quality	3	6.1	6.1	6.1
-1 Slightly detracted from quality	11	22.4	22.4	28.6
0 Had no effect on quality	24	49.0	49.0	77.6
1 Slightly improved quality	5	10.2	10.2	87.8
2 Greatly improved quality	6	12.2	12.2	100.0
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Influence on Quality

Table Q27A_Q27L Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Q27E Noise from boat motors	49	-2	2	-.76	.990
Q27A People you saw	48	-2	2	-.56	1.109
Q27D Low flying aircraft	48	-2	2	-.23	.928
Q27B Large groups you saw	48	-2	2	-.19	.915
Q27G Subsistence encountered	49	-2	2	-.18	.755
Q27C Others camped within sight	47	-2	2	-.13	.875
Q27L Presence of officials	49	-2	2	.00	1.041
Q27K Regulations	49	-1	2	.00	.791
Q27F Safety practices of others	49	-2	2	.10	.586
Q27J The amount of trash	49	-2	2	.12	1.111
	49	-1	2	.33	
Q27H Natural condition	49	0	2		.895
Valid N (listwise)	47				

Table Q28 How would you rate Kobuk hunting trip				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 A - Very Good	12	24.5	25.0	25.0
2 B - Good	12	24.5	25.0	50.0
3 C - Fair	13	26.5	27.1	77.1
4 D - Poor	9	18.4	18.8	
5 F - Very Poor	2	4.1		100.0
	48	98.0		
Missing	1	2.0		
Total	49	100		

Table Q29A NPS Values				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
-3 Doesn't share my values	2	4.1	4.1	4.1
-2	2	4.1		8.2
	10	20.4	20.4	
0	13	26.5	26.5	
1	10	20.4	20.4	
2	6	12.2	12.2	
3 Shares my values	6	12.2	12.2	100.0
	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q29B NPS Likeness				
		Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
-3 Isn't like me	1	2.0	2.1	
-2	2	4.1	4.2	6.3
-1	10	20.4	20.8	27.1
0	15	30.6	31.3	58.3
1	11	22.4	22.9	81.3
	4	8.2	8.3	89.6
3 Is like me	5	10.2	10.4	100.0
Total	48	98.0	100.0	
Missing	1	2.0		
Total	49	100		

Table Q29C NPS Goals				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
-3 Had different goals	2	4.1	4.2	4.2
-2	5	10.2	10.4	14.6
-1	7	14.3	14.6	
0	17	34.7	35.4	
1	7	14.3		79.2
2		10.2	10.4	89.6
3 Has similar goals as me	5	10.2	10.4	100.0
Total	48	98.0	100.0	
	1	2.0		
Total	49	100		

Table Q29D NPS Views				
	Frequency	Percent		Cumulative Percent
-3 Opposes my views	2	4.1	4.2	4.2
-2	2	4.1		8.3
-1	8		16.7	25.0
0	19	38.8	39.6	64.6
1	7	14.3	14.6	79.2
2	6	12.2	12.5	91.7
3 supports my views	4	8.2	8.3	
Total	48	98.0	100.0	
Missing	1	2.0		
Total	49	100		

Table Q29E NPS Thinking				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
-3 Doesn't think like me	1	2.0	2.1	2.1
-2	3	6.1	6.3	8.3
-1	11		22.9	31.3
0	15		31.3	62.5
1	9		18.8	81.3
2	4	8.2	8.3	89.6
3 Thinks like me	5	10.2	10.4	100.0
Total	48	98.0	100.0	
Missing	1	2.0		
Total	49	100		

Table Q29F NPS Trust					
		Frequency	Percent		Cumulative Percent
	-3 I would not trust...at all	2	4.1	4.2	4.2
	-2	1	2.0	2.1	6.3
	-1	8	16.3	16.7	22.9
	0	15	30.6	31.3	54.2
	1	11	22.4	22.9	77.1
	2	7	14.3	14.6	91.7
	3 I would trust...completely	4	8.2	8.3	100.0
	Total	48	98.0	100.0	
	Missing	1	2.0		
Total		49	100.0		

Table Q29A_Q29F Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum		Std. Deviation
Q29C NPS Goals	48	-3	3	.19	
Q29E NPS Thinking	48	-3	3		1.451
Q29D NPS Views	48		3	.27	1.440
Q29B NPS Likeness	48	-3	3	.35	1.407
Q29A NPS Values	49	-3	3	.41	1.553
Q29F NPS Trust		-3	3	.44	1.428
Valid N (listwise)	48				

Table Q30 What would make trip successful	Frequency	Percent
	7	14.3
More game	1	2.0
A nice fat dry cow or young bull caribou for meat. Hoped for one down river, not in the preserve. No way to get one out.	1	2.0
Bagging some meat	1	2.0
Be able to see some animals	1	2.0
Better timing with game movement.	1	2.0
Come at a late date!	1	2.0
Control amount of predators in the area to allow the moose population to increase	1	2.0
Did not see the quality of big game I would have like to seen.	1	2.0
Everything great….Bad timing for caribou but wasn't only goal!	1	2.0
Getting an animal, but having a good time in a clean environment would be enough.	1	2.0
	1	2.0

I enjoyed the trip although we didn't see any caribou. I was told that was due to the weather (no one's fault)! Trip was 9/10 through 9/17.	1	2.0
I loved the bears and wolves but feel maybe they're the reason for little sign of moose.	1	2.0
I would like to do it again, later in the season and spend more time.	1	2.0
Just getting away from the city and people regardless of seeing any game	1	2.0
Less parties and more animals	1	2.0
limiting the amount of motorized boats in the area.	1	2.0
More animals	1	2.0
More animals. More time spent above Beaver/Reed because of people.	1	2.0
More game	4	8.2
more time to enjoy	1	2.0
More wildlife, surprised to see few mammals (two moose - nothing else)!	1	2.0
Not to see so much signs of subsistence hunting.	1	2.0
Observing much wildlife with a lack of people.	1	2.0
Please tie moose to the trees…Sorry, everything was perfect.	1	2.0
Predation is an obvious problem on the Kobuk, increased hunting pressure on predators = increased game.	1	2.0
Saw almost no wildlife	1	2.0
See more game	1	2.0
	1	2.0
Seeing big game, catching fish and seeing few people - this trip just lacked game.	1	2.0
Seeing moose and caribou	1	
Seeing more game.	1	2.0
The answer to this question is not something I could expect from the Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife, of the National Park Service. To ask for siting of more game, asking for the bulls to be in full rut. And keeping the temps down.	1	2.0
There seems to be a gross imbalance of game animals vs. predators. Action to reverse this would improve success for moose, deer, caribou		2.0
To at least see something for as hard as I hunted.	1	2.0
To harvest a mature bull moose or see a great number of animals.	1	2.0
trophy kill	1	2.0
We saw neither moose nor caribou. It would have been nice to see something during our float.	1	2.0
We should have hunted harder before we started meeting all the boats coming up the river.		2.0
Total	49	100.0

Table Q31 What could NPS do differently	**Frequency**	**Percent**
	15	30.6
1. Open season for non-residents to hunt brown bears without a guide. 2. Hunt wolves by airplane and same-day air borne.	1	2.0
Ah..this is an easy one. As you know, my hunting partner and myself were visited by Roger, in our earlier camp. And explain to us that we should have stopped in visited their main office before departing for the scrub. I think if you made it mandatory…	1	2.0

Allow hunting at Walker Lake	1	2.0
Be much more knowledgeable as to the exact where abouts of major tributaries and towns. The main official did NOT know how far from Kobuk we were (hours or miles), and he also gave us very inaccurate information as to the distance to the Paw River-cont.	1	2.0
Bring up the quality of big game.	1	2.0
Caribou migration numbers and areas report in Preserve.	1	2.0
Curtail subsistence hunting. Game numbers would greatly increase. Nonresident hunters do not have that great an impact.	1	2.0
Game management	1	2.0
Have more coffee stations set up. We forgot coffee while packing. Otherwise it was great.		2.0
Limit number of hunters in preserve.		2.0
limit people		2.0
Mark the boundary of the preserve so we wouldn't have to worry about getting fined or worse if a law-abiding person encountered an animal he thought was in a legal area - people should respect the laws, not fear the game management.	1	2.0
maybe control predators	1	2.0
More animals		2.0
Much less boat travel on the river. Every time I got settled in for hunt in good spot, here comes a boat.	1	2.0
No idea - keep it restricted to minimize people.	1	2.0
Nothing	6	12.2
Nothing I know of.		2.0
Nothing, great experience except no game.	1	2.0
Other than being in the bush during 9-11 events, I had a good time. Could have seen more game, but it was awful hot.	1	2.0
Perhaps manage the predator population - we literally heard wolves and saw sign of wolves and bears everywhere we camped or hunted.		2.0
Please, no new regulations	1	2.0
Rangers need to say why they want to talk to you…I hate "sneaky"		2.0
Reduce hunting regulations for nonresident hunters	1	2.0
Stay out	1	2.0
Stay out, otherwise nothing.	1	2.0
The more people, the more regulations. Both are no good. Need a happy medium.		2.0
use a non motorized boat	1	2.0
wouldn't change very much	1	2.0
Total		100.0

Table Q33 Community where you live				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 On a farm or ranch	7	14.3	14.3	14.3
	9	18.4		32.7
3 Town (1,000 to 5,000 population)		16.3	16.3	49.0
4 Small city (5,000 to 50,000)	16	32.7	32.7	81.6
5 Medium city (50,000 to 1 million population)	6		12.2	93.9
6 In a major city or metropolitan area (over 1 million people)	3	6.1	6.1	100.0
Total	49		100.0	

Table Q34 Community where you grew up				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 On a farm or ranch	10	20.4	20.4	20.4
	9	18.4	18.4	
3 Town (1,000 to 5,000 population)	9		18.4	57.1
4 Small city (5,000 to 50,000)	11		22.4	79.6
5 Medium city (50,000 to 1 million population)	6		12.2	91.8
6 In a major city or metropolitan area (over 1 million people)	4		8.2	100.0
Total	49		100.0	

Table Q35 Age				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
24	1	2.0	2.0	2.0
	1	2.0	2.0	4.1
	1	2.0		6.1
29	1		2.0	8.2
31	3		6.1	14.3
32	1		2.0	16.3
33	2		4.1	20.4
34	2		4.1	24.5
35	2		4.1	28.6
36	4		8.2	36.7
37	2		4.1	40.8
	1	2.0	2.0	42.9
	1	2.0	2.0	44.9
44	2	4.1	4.1	49.0

	45	1	2.0	2.0	51.0
		2	4.1	4.1	55.1
		4	8.2	8.2	63.3
	48	3	6.1	6.1	69.4
	50		4.1	4.1	73.5
	51	1	2.0	2.0	75.5
	52	2	4.1	4.1	79.6
	53	1	2.0	2.0	81.6
	54	2	4.1	4.1	85.7
	58	2	4.1	4.1	89.8
	59	1	2.0	2.0	91.8
	60	1	2.0	2.0	93.9
	61	1		2.0	95.9
	62	1		2.0	98.0
		1	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q35M Descriptive Statistics					
	N	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Mean**	**Std. Deviation**
Q35 Age	49	24		43.49	10.558
Valid N (listwise)	49				

Table Q37 Education	**Frequency**	**Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
1 Less than high school	1	2.0	2.0
2 High school graduate or GED	13	26.5	26.5
3 Some college		28.6	28.6
4 Four-year college degree - BS, BA, etc.	10		20.4
5 Some graduate school	6	12.2	
6 Graduate degree - MS, PhD, etc.	2	4.1	4.1
7 Other - professional, MD, etc.	3	6.1	6.1
Total	49	100.0	100.0

Table Q38 HH Income				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Less than $10,000	2	4.1	4.4	4.4
3 $20,000 to $29,999	2	4.1	4.4	8.9
	5	10.2	11.1	20.0
	8	16.3	17.8	37.8
	8	16.3	17.8	55.6
7 $80,000 to $99,999	8	16.3	17.8	73.3
8 $100,000 to $119,999	4	8.2	8.9	82.2
9 $120,000 to $199,999	4	8.2	8.9	91.1
10 $200,000 or more	4	8.2	8.9	100.0
Total	45	91.8	100.0	
Missing	4	8.2		
Total	49	100.0		

Table Q39M Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Q39 People supported by hh income	48	1	6	2.52	1.321
Valid N (listwise)	48				

Table Q40A Employed				
	Frequency	Percent		Cumulative Percent
0 No	14	28.6		28.6
1 Yes	35	71.4		100.0
Total		100.0	100.0	

Table Q40B Self-employed				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	
0 No	33	67.3	67.3	
1 Yes	16	32.7	32.7	
Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q40C Unemployed					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	0 No	48	98.0	98.0	98.0
		1		2.0	
		49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q40D Student					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	0 No	48	98.0	98.0	98.0
	1 Yes	1	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table Q40E Homemakery					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	0 No	49	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table Q40F Retired					
		Frequency	Percent		Cumulative Percent
	0 No	47	95.9		95.9
	1 Yes	2	4.1	4.1	
	Total	49	100.0	100.0	

Table COMMENT1 Additional comments	Frequency	Percent
	38	77.6
Could you please send me a copy of the survey results. Thank you.	1	2.0
Great, unhampered trip - no motorized boats until we ran into shefish and jet sleds. At that point the likelihood of moose along the river decreased. Now that I have a better feel for where natives can move up river - I would hang around up river and enjoy and expect less human impact on wildlife along the river. Or look for another river with less human presence. We all want to be the only ones on the river to see wildlife in greater numbers. Won't happen in this day of float plane numbers, but with more time per hunt, a better experience would be had. Thanks..	1	2.0
Be much more knowledgeable as to the exact where abouts of major tributaries and towns. The main official did NOT know how far from Kobuk we were (hours or miles), and he also gave us very inaccurate information as to the distance to the Paw River. He said that we were about 4-5 hrs. from it. As it turned out, he was at the junction of where the Kobuk split - south to the Paw and N. to by-pass the Paw. He instructed us to stay right (N) and then take a south fork about 7 miles down stream. We floated 3 more hours, then while stopped checked our position on our map. We were already 4 miles past the Paw and the best fishing. VERY UPSETTING! We had been headed down the left(S) fork when he instructed us to come over and be checked. We simply took his word as to our position since he was the "Park Official."	1	2.0
I don't feel that an oil pipe line would hurt a thing running through the preserve.		2.0
way to get game out w/o spoilage. Q20. 2 - but spread them out. Q28. As a "hunting" trip very poor.	1	2.0
personnel, but their presence made my trip feel like less of an "adventure". Q28.(grade of 'D')…Just because the hunting was non-existent.	1	2.0
Q10…As I stated, I bow hunt around the world. Africa was my last trip. Normally I elk hunt in the Rocky Mountains. This trip to the Arctic National Preserve was different because of the remoteness, less hunting pressure. The serenity and silence was deafening. I often found myself hearing sounds (man made) that were never there. Asking my hunting partner - you hear that? And of course it was the silence playing games with my mind. Q31. Ah…this is an easy one. As you know my hunting partner and myself were visited by Roger in our earlier camp. And explain to us that we should have stopped in and visited their main office before departing for the scrub. I think if you made it mandatory to stop at the ranger station, it would not only be informative, but helpful, and it would aid in keeping the park pristine, and in some cases possibly save lives.	1	
Q12.Natives used place for their personal garbage can. Q20.Government need to educate natives to work and feed themselves. Nonresidents do not effect area as badly as natives. Q17 groups..Natives all up and down the river. Q18 large groups…Several, all Natives who had no respect for the land or water or animals or fish. Re Q12: This place is neither isolated nor uninhabited.	1	2.0
Q19 and Q20 - Only (limit) if it becomes a problem, which I can't see happening. I can't see setting limits when we didn't see anyone. Q28. The worst day hunting is better than the best day working. Q29. There should be a way to get at the oil!	1	2.0
Q19 and Q20: At this time I don't believe (use limits) are necessary…Limits could be set if necessary, but there didn't seem to be too many groups. Q28: Rated a 'D - Poor' because of minimal wildlife seen. Another time may have been excellent. This was my 2nd trip to Alaska. The first time I fished near Ketchikan. Both times I feel Alaska is our country's greatest natural treasure. We sure are lucky to be able to spend some time there. I marvel at all it is, and now that I'm back home and rested up can enjoy the memories so much more. (sorry about not sending this in (earlier)).	1	2.0
Thanks anyways - Alaska is a beautiful place and the fishing was good.	1	2.0
Total	49	100.0

Table Q17xQ25AD Compare average groups encountered by whether or not respondent encountered more groups than expected. (means *are not* significantly different)					
	Q25AD – More Than Expected	**N**	**Average Encounters**	**Std. Deviation**	**Std. Error Mean**
Q17 Other groups encountered x Expectation	**No**	21	4.86	3.941	.860
	Yes	27	6.67	3.351	.645

Table Q17xQ26AD Compare average groups encountered by whether or not respondent encountered more groups than preferred. (means *are* significantly different at p <= 0.01)					
	Q26AD – More Than Preferred	**N**	**Average Encounters**	**Std. Deviation**	**Std. Error Mean**
Q17 Other groups encountered x Preference	**No**	21	4.24	3.754	.819
	Yes	27	7.15	3.159	.608

Table Q17xQ27AD Compare average groups encountered by whether or not respondent negatively evaluated the effect of the number of encounters on trip quality . (means *are* sig. different at p <= 0.05)					
	Q27AD – Negatively Effect Trip Quality	**N**	**Average Encounters**	**Std. Deviation**	**Std. Error Mean**
Q17 Other groups encountered by Effect on Quality	**No**	19	4.42	4.127	.947
	Yes	29	6.83	3.095	.575

Appendix C: Study Plan

Background

The Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve (GAAR), managed by the National Park Service (NPS) was created in 1980 and includes the headwaters and upper portion of the Kobuk River. Most of the Kobuk River within the GAAR boundary lies in the Preserve portion, which allows for sport hunting and subsistence hunting as well as traditional resource-based recreation activities. Appendix A shows a map of the GAAR region. The National Preserve, including the Kobuk River, is found in the lower left quadrant of the map.

Over the years since establishment of GAAR, there have been some conflicts between local subsistence users and recreation visitors. In much of Alaska, including GAAR, traditional rural residents are eligible to pursue subsistence activities including hunting under less restrictive regulations than those applied to sport hunting. Laws establishing subsistence rights protected those uses in preference to competing uses of natural resources.

Non-local sport hunters, anglers, and floaters have been slowly, but steadily increasing in numbers since the establishment of the Preserve. With increasing use and potential conflicts with local subsistence users and other local residents, it is essential that management be responsive to any deteriorating conditions in the Preserve. All users' experiences are negatively influenced by inappropriate actions of a minority of users. Though the amount of depreciative behavior is relatively small, it can be attributed to all types of users of the Preserver. Depreciative behaviors that have been commonly encountered in the Preserve include littering, cutting of live trees, improper disposal of human feces, improper meat care, and failure to salvage meat. Contact and education of Kobuk River GAAR visitors by ranger patrols has been used for a number of years to reduce potential conflicts and depreciative behavior.

As part of the on-going ranger patrols, limited information has been collected about sport hunter activities in GAAR. However, there has not been adequate in-depth study of these visitors to provide managers with knowledge needed to adequately manage for visitor experiences, protect natural resources and to mitigate conflicts.

Purpose of Research

The purpose of this study is to develop knowledge about the sport hunter population in Gates of the Arctic National Preserve in order to enhance the ability of management to respond to sport hunter, local subsistence user, and resource needs as well as other strategic goals of the Preserve. Developing in-depth knowledge of hunter experiences, behaviors, and motivations will complement longitudinal data collected as part of a continuing patrol, education and monitoring effort. A better understanding of sport hunters will allow GAAR managers to protect and enhance all visitor experiences while

anticipating and reducing user conflicts and protecting the Preserve resources from degradation.

Study Cooperators and Contributors

The Aldo Leopold Wilderness Research Institute (ALWRI), an inter-agency (USDI and USDA) research unit of the Rocky Mountain Research Station, is conducting this study. The primary client for the study is the NPS GAAR. Individuals from both NPS and ALWRI have contributed to the creation, design and implementation of this study. Cooperators and their assigned roles include:

∉# Neal Christensen, ALWRI, nchristensen@fs.fed.us, (406)542-4192

Neal, as the study principal investigator, has responsibilities for study design, logistics, fieldwork, data management, analyses, and reporting of results.

∉# Alan Watson, ALWRI, awatson@fs.fed.us, (406)542-4197

Alan, as project lead scientist, is responsible for oversight of the study design, Office of Management and Budget (OMB) clearance, budget development and administration, and contributions to study reports.

∉# Brian Glaspell, ALWRI, bglaspell@fs.fed.us, (406)542-4182

Brian is the principal investigator of the Gates of the Arctic National Park Wilderness Recreation Study that will occur during the summer season, 2001 and complementing the 2001 sport hunting study within the Preserve. Brian's involvement in this closely related study and his insight of Alaskan issues are a great resource for the success of the Kobuk River hunter study,

∉# Steve Ulvi, NPS,GAAR, Steve_Ulvi@nps.gov, (907)455-0616
Steve is the management coordinator for the research project. He requested this study and has been instrumental in facilitating arrangements between park management and ALWRI research staff.

∉# Donald Pendergrast, Outdoor Recreation Planner, NPS, GAAR, Donald_Pendergrast@nps.gov,

Don shares responsibility with Steve as coordinator of logistics in the Preserve for this research project and serves as the main contact between the ALWRI research staff and the GAAR management staff.

Contributions and comments on survey content, research methods, logistics, and study design, are sought from the following informed individuals:

- Roger Semler, NPS Chief of Operations, Bettles, AK, Roger_Semler@nps.gov, (907)692-6104

- Mike Haubert, NPS District Ranger, coordinator of Kobuk River monitoring, Mike_Haubert@nps.gov, (907)661-3520

- Lilian Alessa, Asst. Prof. Departments of Biology and Education, U of AK, Anchorage, Lil@uaa.alaska.edu, (907)786-1507

- Alan Jubenville, Retired Professor of Outdoor Recreation, U of AK, Fairbanks, ffaj1@aurora.uaf.edu, (907)479-8881

- Darryll Johnson, USGS, University of Washington, DarryllJ@U.Washington.edu

- Peter Christian, NPS, Kotzebue, AK, Peter_Christian@nps.gov, (907)442-8308

Methods

The NPS regularly conducts patrols on the Kobuk River during the sport-hunting season. For a number of years the ranger patrols have made contact with all sport and most subsistence hunters encountered on the river. The two-person patrols have commonly worked up-river from an established primitive camp on or near a gravel bar in the river just up from Kobuk International, a popular stretch of river for landing air taxi planes. The ranger patrols travel the river by motorized zodiac raft. The rangers usually contact the sport hunter parties one to three times during their stay in the Preserve. During the contacts, the rangers routinely record specific information from hunting visitors including:

- contact date(s)
- group size
- city and state of residence
- type of recreation uses of the Preserve
- first-time visits
- put-in place and date
- take-out place and date
- number and types of animals harvested

In addition, the rangers check licenses, assure compliance with regulations, and educate visitors about appropriate behavior in the Preserve.

An ALWRI staff member will join the regular ranger patrol to administer the Kobuk River Sport Hunter Study questionnaire in the field. The regular ranger patrol interviews

will be paired with the questionnaires using identification numbers to provide supplemental information.

Population and Sampling

The population of interest for this research project includes all people who hunt with an Alaska resident or nonresident sport hunter's license in the Kobuk River Valley within the Gates of the Arctic National Preserve, Alaska (see Appendix A, lower left portion of map) between August 18th and September 25th 2001. The ending date of September 25th is an estimate with the actual ending date being weather dependent. The sampling method will be to contact as many of the people within the population as possible. The sampling will be concentrated, but not limited to, sport hunters on the Kobuk River and its immediate shore area, primarily up river from the NPS camp located on a gravel bar at Kobuk International near the lower river border of the Preserve. Sport hunting during the early part of the season is primarily for caribou and black bear, while sport moose hunting primarily occurs in September. The sport moose hunting season for Alaska residents begins August 1st and the season for non Alaskans begins September 1st. Caribou and black bear hunting are allowed throughout the year for residents and nonresidents. Based on past monitoring, the majority of hunters in the Preserve are in private parties consisting of two to five hunters who charter an air taxi to and from the area, and primarily float down the Kobuk River through the Preserve.

Sample Size

Based on monitoring that occurred in recent years, it is estimated that 40 to 80 qualified individuals will be contacted during the sampling period. The field crew will be equipped to distribute up to 120 questionnaires onsite. The contacts are intended to represent a near census of population members. NPS records indicate that patrols in 2000 identified 48 sport hunters out of 21 groups encountered in the Preserve between August 30th and September 21st. In 1999, patrols reported encountered 28 groups between August 31st and September 19th with a combined total of 49 sport hunters contacted.

Because most of the qualified hunters in the population will be contacted, with the sample nearing a complete census, analyses results may be accurate and generalizable even if the total number of contacts is lower than expected. However, accuracy with a small sample and population requires a high response rate to the survey. Past studies of interested subjects, such as hunters, have obtained response rates to mailback questionnaires of well above 50%; 80% response has been obtained with careful design and follow-up. The 'front-end' key information normally collected as part of ranger patrol contacts in the field will be very accurate, as the response rate will approach 100%.

Survey Methodology

A questionnaire (Appendix B) has been developed for distribution to all sport hunters contacted by the field crew. The questionnaire is designed to be answered at the immediate end of the hunting trip after the experience and at the time when recall is the most accurate. Ideally, contact, distribution, and collection of completed questionnaires will occur while the hunting parties are waiting to be transported out of the Kobuk area. This method of collection will reduce the chance of misplacement or damage of questionnaires by respondents and will reduce the need for follow-up with nonrespondents. When contacts are made prior to the end of hunting trips, potential respondents will be given questionnaires and asked to complete them at the end of their trip, then either mailing in the completed forms or returning them to the rangers at the Kobuk International camp.

In the past, Kobuk International has been a popular stretch of river for hunting parties to meet float planes transporting them out of the area after their trip. Hunting parties waiting in this area for their air taxi would be in an ideal location, near the NPS ranger camp and just inside the Preserve border, to be contacted and encouraged to complete a questionnaire. However, in recent years, a pickup location about 9 miles down river from Kobuk International and outside of the Preserve, has become more popular among the air taxi services. To facilitate the survey administration, air taxi providers will be contacted in July during the research logistic trip and encouraged to use Kobuk International as the pickup point for this hunting season. Hunting parties not being picked up at Kobuk International will be encouraged during up-river ranger contacts to stop at the camp on their way out of the preserve. The ranger camp will be situated in a highly visible location at the end of the gravel bar near Kobuk International. The research team will not attempt to contact hunting parties once they have left the preserve.

Questionnaires will be printed in a 12-page, 5.5” by 8.5” booklet format on write-in-the-rain paper to reduce damage from inclement weather and boating activity. Questionnaire packets will be distributed in plastic bags and will include pencils to facilitate their completion and mail-back envelopes with postage attached for their return. Respondents will be encouraged to return the survey directly to the research team at the camp near Kobuk International rather than mailing it in at the end of their hunting trip. The length of the questionnaire will allow completion in approximately 15 minutes.

All sport hunters in each party contacted by the patrol will be asked to complete a survey. Contact information will be collected from each hunter when they are given a survey packet so that replacement questionnaires and reminder postcards can be mailed to nonrespondents. Responses, patrol monitoring data, and hunting party membership will be tracked with an identification number assigned to each hunter and printed on the questionnaire. All information provided by the respondents will remain anonymous. The contact information collected from hunters will only be used for tracking purposes and will not be attached to study results.

Survey Items

The survey items included in the questionnaire have OMB approval for use under the authority of ALWRI scientist Alan Watson.

The questionnaire will collect a variety of information from sport hunters in GAAR. The actual questionnaire with the specific items is shown in Appendix B, while the general areas of information along with their corresponding survey question numbers are listed below:

- Perceptions of GAAR and the Kobuk River, awareness of Preserve status, reasons for choosing to hunt there (Q1, Q2, Q12, Q25).
- Hunting goals, weapon used, general and GAAR-specific hunting experience, and fishing activities (Q5, Q6, Q7, Q8, Q9, Q11, Q13, Q14, Q15, Q16).
- Knowledge about the existence of subsistence practices and experience with subsistence hunters in GAAR (Q21, Q22, Q23, Q24).
- Hunter party, respondent and hunting trip characteristics (Q3, Q4, Q31, Q32, Q33, Q34, Q35, Q36, Q37, Q38, Q39).
- Information about encounters with other recreationists and perceptions of human impacts in GAAR (Q17, Q18)
- Trip satisfaction, and evaluation of trip experiences (Q10, Q26, Q27, Q28).
- Perceptions of management practices, willingness to accept use limitations, and general trust in the managing agency (Q19, Q20, Q29, Q30).

Analyses

The project lead scientist and other cooperators will provide guidance and review of analysis approaches used in the evaluation of survey results. The survey results will be coded, entered into an MS ACCESS database, and analyzed using SPSS statistical software. The quality and accuracy of data coding and entry will be assured following established ALWRI procedures.

There are a number of open-end format questions in the survey. Because of the relatively small number of respondents expected for this study, open-ended questions provide a practical format for obtaining insightful information. Respondents may provide answers that were not anticipated, and the open-ended format provides opportunity to 'say what is on their mind.' The knowledge gained can be very valuable, leading to increased understanding of visitors and refinement of questions in future surveys. The open-ended responses will be categorized where appropriate, and in some cases reported verbatim. It is not anticipated that a focused investigation using qualitative analysis software specifically designed for interpreting qualitative input will be performed. Because of the relatively small number of responses, results are likely to be interpretable without the aide of specialized analysis software. Where it is desirable to categorize open-ended responses to aide interpretation, groupings will be developed based on subjective evaluation by investigators and discussion with cooperators.

There are a number of scaled question sets in the questionnaire (Q12, Q13, Q16, Q25, Q26, Q27, and Q30). These scales are designed to collect data at the ordinal or interval level. Because many of the items found in each question set are related, each set will be factor analyzed to reduce the number of items and to improve the data. For example, past research has found that the set of items found in Question 30 generally form one factor when analyzed. The resulting scale is a robust measure of overall public trust in the agency, having a more normal distribution with greater reliability and validity than any one of the six items alone. Assessments of public trust in past recreation studies have revealed significant relationships between level of trust and support for management activities. Past studies have found that respondents with higher levels of trust in the managing agency offer more support for regulations, fees and restrictions than respondents with lower trust. Use of these questions in this study will allow greater insight of underlying respondent attitudes as well as allowing comparison of results with other recreation studies. Regression analyses will be developed to explore these relationships.

A particular focus of the survey is the set of questions concerning information about experiences with other recreationists and human impacts in GAAR (Q25, Q26), and the influence of those experiences on trip quality (Q27). The set of scale items found in questions 25, 26, and 27 are related and are intended to be evaluated in combination as well as individually. Questions 25 and 26 evaluate differences between expectations and experiences, and preferences and experiences respectively. Analyses will allow comparison of preferences and expectations in the context of how well the items met those preferences and expectations. The importance of these items are measured in Question 27 and preferences and expectations can be given relative importance weightings based on these responses. Matrices of importance/performance/expectations/preferences may be developed for key items or factors. The combination of these three questions measuring distinct dimensions of impacts and encounters will increase understanding of current conditions and their influence on the quality of Kobuk River sport hunting trips. In addition, questions 19 and 20 directly assess support for use restrictions and opinions about the level of use at which restrictions should be implemented. Levels of importance/performance will be examined to determine how well they predict support for regulations.

The general reporting of results to management will consist of summaries and cross-tabulations of all quantitative items in the questionnaire along with these more specialized statistical analyses.

Products

A comprehensive report of results will be developed at the completion of this study. The document will summarize each question individually as well as explore multivariate relationships of interest. This report will provide the most comprehensive documentation of study results to the GAAR management staff, and will examine all identified areas of interest to the Preserve that the data allows.

Further consideration of study data may produce additional reports, particularly in combination with results from related studies. The simultaneous wilderness recreation user study occurring during the summer season in Gates of the Arctic National Park and the potential follow-up, more quantitative, recreation study next summer are examples of opportunity to combine study results and create a broader understanding of recreation use in the entire Park and Preserve.

The ALWRI investigators and GAAR staff may submit articles based on the study results to recreation and natural resource journals as well as other appropriate outlets. Publications jointly authored by the management and research teams are also encouraged and would enhance the study's value.

Study Timeline and Completion Date

The estimated timeline may be revised as the study progresses. While some dates are fairly set, for example the start of survey fieldwork, the final completion dates have been estimated conservatively to allow for unforeseen variables. It is possible that the final research report will be completed ahead of the estimated completion date. The following timeline provides a planning guide:

1. January 2001 through February 2001: This is the initial planning stage of the study consisting of information gathering, identify existing data, inventory of past studies, identifying issues, defining the study area and population.

2. March 2001 through April 2001: The draft study plan is developed for review by study cooperators and contributors. April 9th, draft study plan is sent out for review.

3. May 2001: The study plan is finalized. May 4th deadline to receive comments on study plan back from cooperators. May 25th cooperators are sent a copy of the final study plan and questionnaire.

4. June, 2001 through July, 2001: planning, arrangements, logistics, documentation, surveys, equipment, supplies. June 4th survey package order is placed with the printing service. This package includes questionnaires at 1.5 copies per respondent (180) based on the maximum number of expected contacts being 120, return envelopes to be used in the field and replacement mailing (180), and reminder postcards for nonrespondents (120). Outgoing envelopes and letterhead used for cover letters for the replacement questionnaire mailing will be on standard ALWRI stock. July 16th through July 19th, Neal Christensen and Alan Watson site visit to Fairbanks, Bettles, and GAAR. Neal meets with Alaska-based cooperators, Bettles-based air taxi services and GAAR management. Equipment and supply needs are finalized following the site visit. One hundred and twenty field survey packets including questionnaire, pencil, return envelope with postage and plastic zip lock storage bag, are assembled by July 31st.

5. August 2001 through September 2001: Final arrangements and logistics, travel, fieldwork, onsite data collection, initiate mailback survey. August 15th to 18th begin fieldwork. August 29th through August 31st tentative break from fieldwork as schedule allows. Approximately September 20th end fieldwork. September 28th mail out reminder postcards to all nonrespondents.

6. October, 2001: Mailback data collection. October 12th mail out replacement questionnaires with cover letters to nonrespondents.

7. November, 2001 through December, 2001: Data analyses. November 15th assess nonresponse status. Because of the relatively small sample size, attempts will be made to contact and interview all nonrespondents by telephone in order to increase response rates and assure against nonresponse bias. November 15th determine status of remaining questionnaires not yet received and consider cut-off for not accepting further returns. December 7th, complete data analyses.

8. January, 2002: Draft report. January 18th Draft report is sent out to study cooperators for review.

9. February, 2002: Final report. Comments on draft report are due by February 8th. Final study descriptive report is sent out to cooperators on or before February 22nd 2002. The review and reporting deadlines may be moved to earlier dates as time allows; deadlines listed here represent the latest likely finish dates.

Budget and Costs

Table 1: Kobuk River Sport Hunter Study Budget

	Contributor		
Expenses	GAAR, NPS	ALWRI	Combined
Study design, fieldwork - salary	$0	$2,000	$2,000
Analyses and reporting - salary	$0	$4,000	$4,000
Travel in park aircraft for study purposes	$2,000	$0	$2,000
Travel to and within Alaska	$2,000	$0	$2,000
Research staff per diem	$1,000	$0	$1,000
Supplies and materials including printing, postage	$0	$1,000	$1,000
Equipment and field gear	$1,000	$0	$1,000
Total	$6,000	$7,000	$13,000

Environmental Considerations

The proposed action is covered by Department of Agriculture Categorical Extensions (7 CFR 3100.22):3. Inventories, research activities, and studies, such as resource inventories and routine data collection, when such actions are clearly limited in context and intensity (7 CFR 1508.27). The categorical exclusion applies because there is minimal impact to any resource.

Safety and Health

No special hazards exist to research staff. The primary involvement of research staff will be in study design, survey distribution in the field, data analyses, and dissemination of results. During the fieldwork season weather, wildlife, isolation and primitive living conditions will challenge the researcher, providing relief from working conditions encountered during the analysis and reporting phases of the study.

Appendix D: Map of GAAR